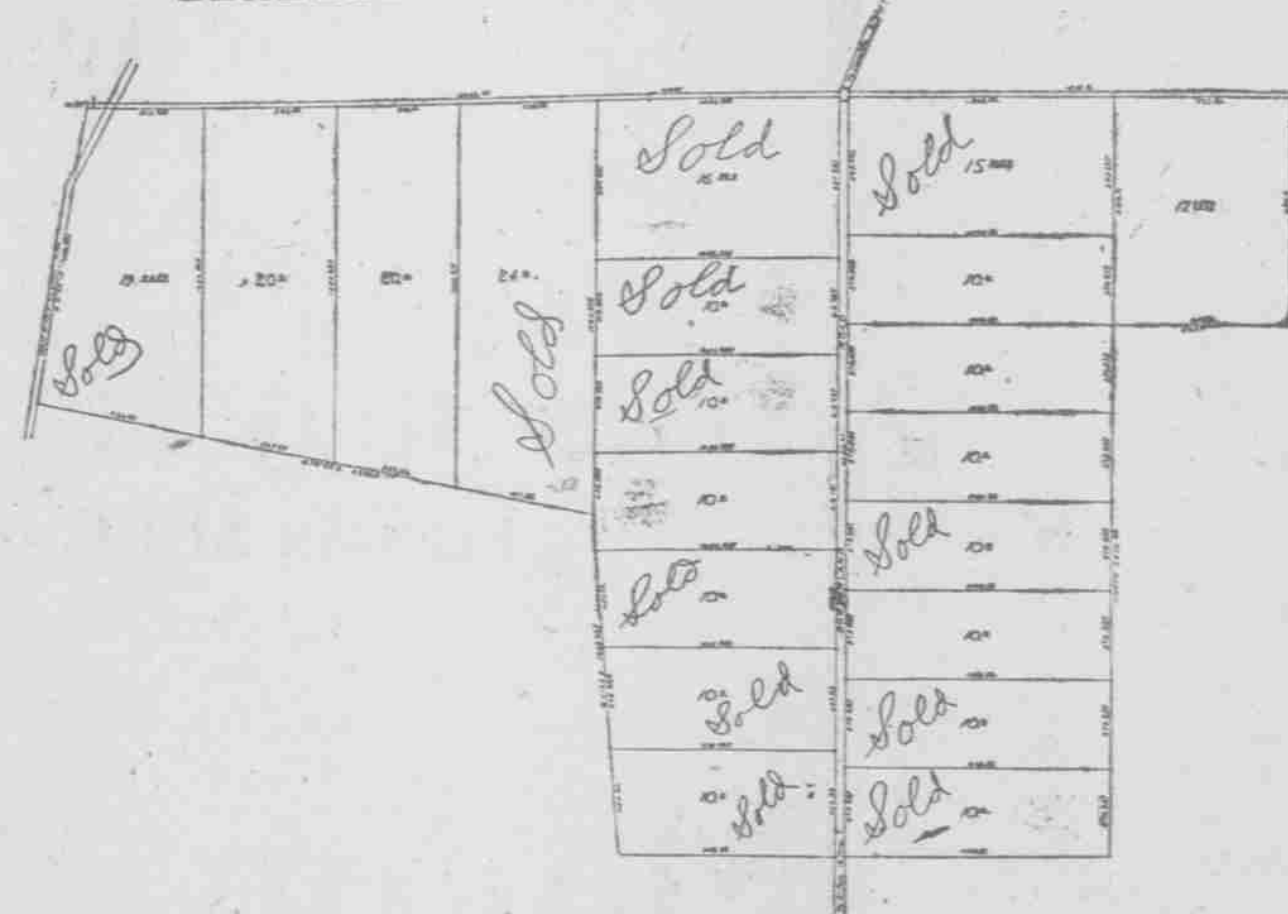


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J. S. Reynolds, Pres., and J. G. McNary, Vice Pres. of The First National Bank, El Paso, Texas, being impressed with the beauty and the value of Borderland acreage, have purchased one of the *Largest Tracts*, which includes a beautiful grove of cottonwood and other trees. They will *Beautify the Grounds* with Flowers, Hedges, etc., which with the *Pretty Virgin Trees* now there, will make one of the most beautiful *Spots* in the valley. This *Country Home* will be used for the entertainment of Messrs. Reynolds' and McNary's friends and for Rest and Recreation.

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Sunday Is Labor's Memorial Day; Unions Renew Efforts to Restrict Immigration

American Federation of Labor Starts Campaign for Amending the Federal Laws—British Workmen Oppose Peace Mission Now in United States—Telephone Operators Not Subject to Deference as Result of Employment.

Conducted by C. S. Ward, International Typographical Union.

The American Federation of Labor has renewed its campaign for legislation aiming to restrict immigration. Officials of the Federation, disappointed at the failure of the bill to pass last session, and determined to aid in checking the enormous flow of unorganized labor into this country, have undertaken a campaign which marks a departure from old methods. This departure consists in urging the working people when writing to their friends in Europe to advise them to remain in Europe until the unorganized laborers of this country have organized unions to secure higher wages and shorter hours of work.

Concretely, the American Federation of Labor has just begun the broadest distribution by the hundred thousand of circulars signed by Samuel Gompers and Frank Morrison, setting forth the advantages to the worker of a strong organization and concluding in this fashion:

If you want more money for your labor—organize.
If you want shorter hours—organize.
If you want better working conditions—organize.
If you have hope for a better day on this earth—organize.

In writing to your friends in your native country advise them to remain there until you, together with your fellow countrymen here, have organized unions that will protect yourself and them against low wages and long hours.

Mean to Be Inflammatory

The circular does not go into the detailed economies of the immigration question. It is entitled, "All Hail The Union." It begins with this striking paragraph: "Water runs downhill, but water can be forced up hill. The tendency of wages among the unorganized is always downward. Organization among the wage earners not only checks this tendency, but forces wages up." The organized coal miners, it is pointed out, secured last year an increase in wages of \$4,000,000; the organized metal miners got an increase of over \$4,000,000; the organized teamsters secured an increase last year of \$2,000,000; the organized men and women in the clothing industry, over \$2,000,000; and so on. As well as this, one page leaflet may fairly be described as inflammatory. It is meant to be inflammatory and to appeal straight to the self interest of the worker by showing him that if he will organize and if he will help to hold back in Europe the great horde of would-be American citizens that such time as the phone here are ready to take care of them, he will be better off in this world's goods.

Eastern Workmen Awaken

The publication and distribution of this circular is evidence of the fact that the laboring people of the east are beginning to awaken en masse to the immigration problem. In exactly the same way and for exactly the same reason that the laboring people of the Pacific coast were aroused, the laboring people of the east are beginning to awaken en masse to the immigration problem. In exactly the same way and for exactly the same reason that the laboring people of the Pacific coast were aroused, the laboring people of the east are beginning to awaken en masse to the immigration problem.

LABOR'S MEMORIAL SUNDAY.

Progress in civilization is the result of the ideals, efforts and accomplishments of men and women who have done the world's work. What we are, and have, is largely the heritage of the years that preceded us. All through the ages there have been men and women working for humanity, often toiling that others might reap the harvest. It is in memory of such who worked for truth and humanity that the 1907 convention of the American Federation of Labor set apart each year the second Sunday in May as Labor Memorial Sunday.

We need frequently to remind ourselves of duties and obligations in order to keep the spirit appreciative of the past, alert to the present and persistent for the future.

ard of living. If the history of immigration in the east has shown anything, it has shown that the standard of living of each new batch of immigrants is lower than that which immediately preceded it. Because in the east the race problem was not as acute as it was in the west, and because the difference between the standard of living of any given set of immigrants and that of the working population into competition with whom that set entered was not as great as it was in the west, the immigration problem in the east has not been hitherto recognized as primarily a labor problem. But such it is, and as such it is now being handled by the officials of the American Federation of Labor in Washington, who represent over two million organized working men and women.

The Federation's War Map.

The recipients of the circulars which have been sent out by the Federation comprise workers who have come the more recently from Europe. The majority of these are now situated in the east, and thousands of them are huddled together in and near Pittsburgh, Pa., where they are making steel for the steel trust. On the wall of the office of Frank Morrison, secretary of the Federation, hangs a large map of the United States into which pins have been stuck bearing little blue labels on which are printed the names of men and women. Each pin represents an organizer. The map is the war map of the Federation. Two preachers of unionism are not many in number, but one can see at a glance that into the industrial districts of Pennsylvania they have thrown their greatest strength. The steel workers of that state have been unorganized, and the campaign to organize them began only last November. To Washington come almost daily reports of success.

If this restrictionist campaign of the Federation makes the headway which many think it is sure to make, immigration legislation will in a measure take care of itself, for with the workers regulating their own comings and goings, refusing to come when it is not profitable for them to come and coming when they are needed, there would

seem to be little necessity for drastic laws forbidding entry. But possibly this will prove to be a reason for the passage of those laws, since it is a pleasant habit of Congress not to legislate until the demand is over.

Indianapolis Labor Men Get

Site of Patronage

The appointment of Edgar A. Perkins, of Indianapolis, Ind., as head of the Indiana state bureau of inspection following the report from Washington that president Wilson has practically decided to appoint James M. Lynch, president of the Typographical Union, as public printer, gives the union men of Indianapolis a good slice of the public patronage.

The appointment of Mr. Perkins, however, did not cause joy to all of the union men of the city. There have been two factions in the Central Labor Union of Indianapolis for years. Perkins has headed one faction. Accordingly, the other faction tried to prevent the appointment of Perkins as head of the inspection bureau when he was understood to be a candidate for the place some time before he was appointed.

It is probable that the Union, the official paper of the organization, will have a new editor because of the appointment. The paper has been the official organ of the Central Labor Union for 25 years. Mr. Perkins has been the owner and proprietor of it for several years, but he will probably sell or lease it now, as he will not have time to devote to it.

Lynch Devoted

James M. Lynch, president of the International Typographical Union, has been endorsed for public printer by the officers of all unions which have their international headquarters in Indianapolis. Messages endorsing him have been sent to president Wilson by the officers of the Journeymen Barbers' International union, bookbinders' union, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and the International Brotherhood of Brick and Stone Masons.

The executive board of the United Mine Workers of America wired an endorsement. The messages were sent to the president on account of the fight that is being made against Mr. Lynch from some quarters and because a report that he was not endorsed by organized labor had been spread over the country.

Flyns Peace Mission

An extremely hostile attitude toward the British delegation now on the voyage to the United States to arrange for the program for the celebration of the Anglo-American peace centenary has been taken up by a section of British workmen, at whose head is Ben Tillett, secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' union of Great Britain and Ireland. An appeal was sent by cable on their behalf to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the following words:

British workers appeal to the American trades unions not to aid the Carnegie peace delegates' mission to America. They hope America will not support the suggestion that she should

assist England in making war against Germany. (Signed) Ben Tillett.

The subject was brought up first at a labor meeting in Hyde Park when he uttered strong invectives against Lord Weardale and the other members of the peace mission to the United States as well as against Andrew Carnegie. These met with frantic approbation. He said:

There never was a more mischievous or corrupt mission sent from this country. "It is financed by Carnegie, sold which comes from the sanguinary imbued hands of a man who crucified labor at Homestead. The whole population of the British Isles is anti-peace, but I stand for my German comrades and I demand that the comrades of our movement shall vent the selfish conspiracy of these so-called patriots—the Krupps of Germany and the battleship makers of this country—under the guise of peace to foment war and all the horrors which arise out of the blood lust of the capitalists."

The British delegation to the United States for the celebration of the Anglo-American peace centenary may encounter some hostile demonstrations. Suffragette as well as labor leaders are appealing to American women to denounce any friendly dealings between the two countries until England gives the vote to the women. The opponents of the peace mission predict that its public appearance will provoke outbreaks such as occurred at the peace meeting at Carnegie Hall in December, 1911, in support of the ratification of the arbitration treaties between the United States and Great Britain and France.

The English labor unions held meetings, as is their custom, in Hyde Park. Representatives of the German unions paraded with them for the first time and both English and German speakers denounced the "Carnegie mission." "General" Mrs. Florio Drummond, one of the leaders of the militant suffragettes who was arrested recently, succeeded in smuggling out of jail to a friend a message for the American suffragettes. This message, which later was carried to the Women's Suffrage Union of New York, was as follows:

"Carnegie's so-called peace delegates are none of your sort. None of them has raised a voice against the torture of women in English prisons. The history of the suffragettes is a history of martyrdom. They have all voted against home rule. Suffragettes, Irishmen and Germans organize a national boycott against these war provocers."

Scott Troy, the San Francisco suffragette, sent a cablegram to senator O'Brien at Washington, saying:

If the senate will investigate Carnegie's peace fund they may find an olive branch wrapped around a sword. We hope that the senate will not attend the functions given in honor of the peace delegates, who dictate to Americans that they must rewrite their history to save English "sinking and sailing" the fair name of George Washington.

Against Efficiency Plan

Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, outlined to the Washington, D. C., lodge of the International Association of Machinists the labor policy which he will use his influence to have the department adopt during his tenure of office. This policy frowns upon the Taylor and other systems of efficiency, called by the men "speeding up systems." Rows of applause broke out at the five or six hundred men when Mr. Roosevelt in a style which his more distinguished cousin would have envied had he been present, said bluntly that the efficiency schemes in practice made the men into nothing but machines and he intimated that as far as it was in his power he

will change all that. Roosevelt also put himself on record in favor of good working conditions. He compared the living conditions of the navy yard machinists in Washington with those of the Krupp employees in Germany, much to the disadvantage of the former.

"We want cooperation," he said, "we want to get down and talk across the table with you and to right your wrongs, to do everything in our power for you and for the service. I am a navy man," he concluded, "and I had to go to war I believe that I would rather go on board a ship, because if I had to die it would be quick. But I suppose I must in the event of war follow in the footsteps of T. I. and form a regiment of rough riders."

Trades Bad For Hearing

Though the telephone girls are obliged to sit for hours at a time with a telephone receiver at their ear, such work is not likely to cause deafness, according to Dr. Clarence J. Blake, who gave an afternoon lecture at the Harvard Medical School on "The Effect of Occupation on the Hearing Power."

Among the things that he classified as conducive to deafness were stone cutting, all sorts of dust creating work, as coal and iron mining, glass blowing and work in bone horn and particularly at the grinding of mother of pearl and handling tobacco.

Stone cutting and pearl grinding he characterized as particularly dangerous because the dust is so full of grit. Dust affects the hearing, he said, mainly by getting into the nostrils and from thence into the throat, which is connected by canals with the ears. The dust irritates the membranes of the nose, mouth and throat, and eventually of the ear passages, and thus causes deafness.

Other occupations cited as tending to deafness were wood work, labor in fumes or acids or of poisonous gases of various kinds, work where the operative is exposed to frequent changes from hot to cold temperature, the playing of wind musical instruments, which strain the membranes, and the use of the telephone, especially in homehair, which is often filled with dust and which moreover breaks up into little particles that are breathed into the nostrils like dust.

Occupational deafness not due to the breathing of dust or of gases through the nose, is, according to the lecturer, often due to heavy gun fire in the army or navy, violent noises such as are heard in a boiler factory, or by engineers and firemen on locomotives, or to unnatural air pressure on the ear drums caused by divers and tunnel workers in caissons in tunnel building.

Strike of 4300 Averted

At Pittsburgh, Pa., a threatened strike of 4300 carpenters was averted when an agreement was reached between the Master Builders' association and the general executive committee of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. The men have been receiving 50 cents an hour and asked for 60 cents. They are now given 55 cents an hour and whether they will get the additional 5 cents is left to a joint arbitration committee.

Colorado Labor Figures

R. E. Croskey, Colorado state statistician, has compiled for the biennial report of the deputy labor commissioner a list of the number of organized wage earners in the state. The total number of labor unions in the state is 373 with a membership of 28,245. This figure represents the actual dues paying members in good standing, and to this number should be added at least 25 percent who through lack of employment at their regular vocation or other causes, are temporarily not working at their trade.

Want Better Conditions

The Federated Trades of the Ca-

nadian Pacific railroad, eastern section, are preparing to meet the management in an effort to secure a new agreement including a raise in the wage schedule. The federated trades are composed of machinists, boiler-makers, blacksmiths, plumbers and gas-fitters, car men, painters, iron molders, sheet metal workers and other organizations.

Electricians Come Over

The Washington, D. C., union of electricians which has been attached to the so-called Reid seceding organization at a recent meeting voted to abandon the seceding organization and affiliate with the regular and recognized organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Notes of the Labor World

In 1912 the total number of strikes and lockouts in Canada was reported as 148.

Los Angeles is to have a cotton factory to cost \$1,000,000, and to employ 3500 workers.

A new law in Pennsylvania, signed by the governor April 25, requires railroads to pay their employees twice a month.

Telephone operators on the Erie are taking a vote on a proposal to strike for increases in wages said to average 12 percent.

The Denver & Rio Grande has refused a demand from representatives of the blacksmiths, machinists, boiler-makers, and sheet metal workers for increases in pay ranging from 7 to 15 percent.

The report of James Neal, treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for the month of April shows that \$28,620 was spent in death benefits by the carpenters' union.

The Missouri Pacific has increased the pay of blacksmiths from 2 to 12 cents an hour and has granted increases averaging 25 cents an hour to boiler-makers, machinists, machinists' helpers, painters and carmen. This is the result of conferences covering seven weeks.

Philip K. Reinhold, president of the Central Labor Union of Texas, Houston, Ind., is to be a candidate for the office of grand keeper of records of Indiana's Improved Order of Red Men. He is chairman of the state orphan board of the order, which has placed 200 orphans in homes.

John P. White, president of the miners, has returned to Indianapolis, Ind., from a trip through the west where he said the organization was in good condition. Mr. White was pleased with the settlement of the strike in the Paint Creek and Cabin Creek fields in West Virginia. In the result of conferences covering seven weeks.

The report of the chief inspector of locomotive boilers for the year ending June 30, 1912, showed that of the 856 accidents reported, resulting in 91 deaths and 1099 injuries, 242 accidents, or over 28 percent, were due to defective squirt hose and connections and caused 245 injuries, while 165, or over 19 percent were due to burst water glasses, which resulted in one death and 168 injuries. The department of locomotive boiler inspection of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been giving special attention to bringing about better conditions in this respect and is receiving hearty cooperation from most of the railroads, many of which have taken active steps in the matter in connection with the safety first movement.

A committee of the lower house of the Pennsylvania legislature has presented a favorable report on a bill providing that no person shall be employed as conductor on any railroad in the state unless he has been engaged in train work 18 months; and that no one shall be appointed to the position of engineer unless he has been employed as fireman for 18 months (on some road) or on the same road for three months prior to his appointment. The Pennsylvania railroad has issued a circular calling attention to the oppressive character of the proposed law. In the preamble it is described as an act to promote the safety of the traveling public, but its purpose, of course, is to make difficult or impossible the operation of a railroad in case of a strike of trainmen, except by making terms with the strikers.

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